

Thursday Morning, July 28, 1864.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than any other paper in the State, and a single copy of any other in Portland.

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Reading Matter on all Four Pages.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR ELECTORS.

At Large—JOHN B. BROWN, Portland.

At Large—RICHARD M. CHAPMAN, Biddeford.

At Large—THOS. A. D. FESSENDEN, Auburn.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL CONY.

OF AUGUSTA.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1st Dist.—JOHN LYNCH, of Portland.

2nd Dist.—SINCEY PERHAM, of Paris.

3rd Dist.—FREDERICK A. PIERCE.

The Cry of Peace.

Who gets up this cry? Does it come from

honest, loyal hearts, and springs from a pure

motivation? Do these loud shouters be-

lieve that they can deceive the loyal people of

the country, and flatter them into a desire for

peace at any price?

Have these demagogues and aspirants for

place and power yet to learn that there are

some elements in human nature as love of

country, honest purposes, national pride, and

mobility of soul? It is unquestionably true

that they could not learn such a lesson by

looking into their own ambitious, corrupt

hearts, and yet it would seem that such in-

formation might be obtained by reading the

history of our brave soldiers who have laid

down their lives on the altar of their coun-

try. If such a lesson cannot be learned from

that source, one raised from the dead would

not be believed.

But we ask again, who is this cry of peace

heard in the North, while so much sound is

heard in the South from rebel lips? Hear

what Jeff Davis, the head traitor, says. O ye

copperheads, are your throats become hoarse

and your voices choked in shouting peace?

"This war must go on till the last of this gen-

eration falls in its tracks," says Jeff. "If the

children seize the musket and fling out battle,

unless you acknowledge our rights as a govern-

ment. We are fighting for independence and

that, or extermination, we will have."—

Do ye hear that? What are we to do under

such threats from the head and front of the

Confederacy? Shall we cry peace and a truce

to arms, and exhibit a craven spirit before

such a traitor? Every loyal and patriotic

heart says no! with an emphasis which is felt

all over the free States. The bullet boxes

have given the answer, and they will give it

again in a force copperhead croakers for

peace cannot withstand.

This Northern cry for peace is well under-

stood by the people. The keynote was given

months ago by Vallandigham, and the cop-

perhead journals have been instructed what

times to play upon it. The more courageous

of these papers first played what they hoped

would be a refrain pleasing to the people, and

then essayed some variations upon the theme

given out by this great Maximalist. At last

the Argus picked up its ears to catch the

sound, opened its hundred eyes, and began to

chant feebly in the same strain. It was cau-

tious at first, and gently plying its readers,

being all the while anxious to find out how

such strains would fall on their ears, and as-

certain how such music would be appreciated

by the public.

This Journal will learn how the matter

stands when the tide of November comes

round. Mr. Argus, by the flattering

weather to your soul, that this copperhead

no uncertain sound. It would be heard and

heeded. There would be the right ring

to it, and its music would awaken the hearts

of millions, and arouse a spirit which would

be a power in the land, even in Dixie.

But this Vallandigham cry of peace, now

hushed out by Copperheads, is a burning

shame and disgrace to all who utter it. The

loyal people know that it means, and they

will never be deceived by it. The cry of

peace has already rung too many changes

upon it, and it is late enough now to let

yesterday's leader place the writer in quite

a similar situation to the man who, after having

learned to play the melody of Yankee-doodle,

undertook to perform it with variations.

The Water Question—Again.

Since the appearance of our article yester-

day, we have been informed of the progress

made several years since, in the way of sur-

veys and estimates, looking to the intro-

duction of water into the city. We are not sure

whether these contemplated one particular

source of supply—Saco Lake—or whether

it is to be a question of water, which would

looked fairly in the face, so that when a move-

ment is once made it shall need no making

over.

It has been suggested that, in taking water

from Pumpscot river, at Saccapappa Falls,

the force pumps needful to carry the water

into any desired distribution reservoir in the

city would be much better at that end of the

pipes, to be operated by water power, which

would involve no more outlay in the start

and could be kept in working order for very

much less expense than engines of equal pow-

er. This is undoubtedly so. It was, as we

stated, no part of our purpose to go into de-

tails, only to attract attention on the part of

our city authorities, and direct it to the great

question of a water supply.

One thing is sure! If the city is to be

bold of the matter, we hope it may be. It is

to be inaugurated by the City Govern-

ment, and we are not sharp enough to be

the thing need suffer the slightest delay. It

is indeed worse than idle, for an individual

to talk of shoudering such an enterprise;

there are no few individuals in the State who

would feel competent to put their shoulders

beneath such a load; while the idea of any

one proposing to furnish the city with water

is simply preposterous—the merest bomb, but

forth with it, and with it, we would have

committed a most important enterprise, to

any irresponsible party; to any party not

backed by the highest public responsibility,

and whose integrity leaves no suspicion. We

want no sham work here, no blotching, no at-

tempt to do something and failure arrest it

half done. The work should be done well

done, and to this end it should be committed

to no mere business adventurer, who would

bring his contract to a sudden close, and

leaving the city with no water, and no busi-

ness relations. It is for such, among other

reasons, that we insist it should be a munici-

pal enterprise, like the "Cochituate" in Boston

and the "Croton" in New York.

To our judgment it affords no objection to

the enterprise that it will cost money. Every

good thing is costly in some form or another.

Water is a necessity, and should be had. If

the locality of city—being so largely upon a rock

—render it impracticable to lay pipes then we

had better think of moving the city to a more

favorable locality!

INDIGNANT.—It is most amusing to observe

the wrath of the self-complacent rebel con-

gressmen, Clay and Holcomb. In their prin-

ciple manifesto, which has just been published

in full, they first and foremost in the most ap-

proved style of tergiversants, at their lack of suc-

cess in falling of being sent with properly ac-

credited papers to "President Davis," but more

properly "to whom it may concern,"—the gorge

of Clay and Holcomb rises to fever heat, and

ruffling their feathers like two bantam

roosters, they exclaim, the document "pro-

vokes as much indignation as surprise." In-

deed! And why? Because they were not

accredited to the rebel government by the

President of the United States—when they ad-

mitted they had no authority from the rebel

himself! Unsolicited youths! Was it pos-

sible your recalcitancy reached so far? Did you

imagine in the desire of the country for a

Anniversary Exercises of Bates College.

The anniversary exercises of this institu-

tion opened on Sunday evening last, with an

address by the Rev. J. Phillips of New York.

Mr. Phillips is a son of the missionary for

whom the society was named, was born in

India and came to this country to prepare

himself for missionary labor. He graduated

at Bowdoin College in 1830.

Mr. Phillips announced the subject of his

address to be "The Christian's Missionary

Enterprise upon our Seminars of Learning."

After noticing the progress of the work since

William Carey began his labors, the speaker

proceeded to point out the necessary condi-

tions for a successful missionary and the

requirements indispensable to progress, not

only on the part of those in the field, but

of those who supply the necessary means

of carrying on the work.

Much power and ability were displayed in

the manner in which the subject was treated

and in the spirit of the delivery.

REV. MR. WALKER'S SERMON.

Monday Evening.—The exercises of the an-

niversary were resumed Monday evening

by a sermon before the Students' Chris-

tian Union, from Rev. Geo. L. Walker, of

Portland.

Mr. Walker's discourse was from 2 Tim. 3:15.

"That from a child thou hast known the

holy scriptures which are able to make thee

wise unto salvation." Words of Paul to Timothy,

a contemporary of the apostle, and a scholar,

containing a scholar's view of the scriptures.

The discourse was addressed to students, and

wherein the scriptures are especially applica-

ble to the wants, both spiritual and temporal

of students, was ably and clearly pointed out.

The Bible is the great source of christian

knowledge. The Bible is applicable to our

age and all ages. The superiority of the

Jews to other races of antiquity, was owing

to their acquaintance with the word of God.

I. It has been a power in the world, in two

particulars. 1. Education of mankind.

Where it has gone education has immedi-

ately followed. 2. It is a promoter of liberty

and good government. But these are not the

chief ends of the Bible. These are subsidiary

to the great object for which it was de-

signed.

II. Another respect in which the Bible

may be considered—it is a book of mem-

orials; not only in the historical knowledge

contained in it, but in the historic associa-

tions connected with it, from the christian

era, through the dark and middle ages, down

to the present time.

III. It is a book of noble examples.

Examples are contained in it for every class

of men.

IV. The book for death. Where other

helpers fail, this is the guide on the sure

path to heaven.

In concluding the various methods of study-

ing and investigating the scriptures were al-

luded to, and the speaker cautioned the

members of the association against reading in the

manner sometimes adopted.

The discourse occupied about an hour and

a quarter, and held the undivided atten-

tion of the people till its close. The ability of

Mr. Walker as an orator is well known to the

readers of the Press, and any remarks here

would be superfluous.

CAT-HANCE.

Blockade Running.

Richmond correspondence of the London

Inquirer furnishes some interesting statistics

in relation to blockade running at Charleston

and Wilmington, from January 1st, 1863, to

the middle of April, 1864.

The number of vessels employed in this

business, their names, the trips they have

made, the fate that has overtaken them, and

the successes that have attended them, are all

given, so that any one can have a very cor-

rect view of the whole transactions and the

results of them within the time above men-

tioned.

One hundred and thirty-three vessels have

been engaged in the work, and out of this

number, fifty have been captured, forty-four

lost or burnt, six returned to England, one

worn out, thirty-one running or expected in

thirty-eight captured or lost before reaching

the Confederacy, twelve captured or lost be-

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The rain of Monday was general through-

out New England.

The Lewiston Journal has raised its price

to \$7.

The Albany Journal states John Colman

is a "political booby jumper."

Shipping boards are held at \$25 in the

Machias market.

The Shogakukan has been shown an

English Bible printed in 1590, owned by

Capt. John Philbrick, of that town.

A French book to what trade the editor of

the Louisville Journal was a "Practitioner." To

that of a sea in unskilled work.

Semmes' experience in piracy with the

Alabama has proved thorough. He has got to

the bottom of the thing.—[Pentecost.]

Mr. Tracy, our accredited Travelling

Agent, will call on subscribers in Sagadahoc

county, this and next week.

Right Rev. John McCloskey, the newly

appointed archbishop of New York, will be in-

stalled on the 21st of August.

We understand that Gen. Shepley has ob-

tained a leave of absence of twenty days, to

visit his home in this city.

Ex-President Pierce, we are told, favors

the nomination of McClellan, by the Chicago

Convention.

There have been extensive fires in the

woods for a few weeks past, not only in this

state, but in all the New England and Western

States. The loss will be incalculable.

The oldest inhabitant. There is a tavern

in Stable township, Pa., bearing the name of

the late "M. T. 1710." He is an old settler, sure

enough.

The Louisville Journal thinks the Rich-

mond Whig tells a larger number of inven-

tried than any other paper in the rebel

Confederacy.

The State of Rhode Island will raise its

quota without a draft. She has an excess of

2000 men in the army and 1600 men enlisted

in the navy.

The Lewiston Journal, speaking of

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and off-white.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

MORE TESTIMONIALS

MRS. M. MANCHES

is constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials the astrophysics cure performed by her many recently received are the following, commended to the notice of the afflicted, who may wish to consult at

No. 11 Clapp's Block, Room

A CASE OF SPINAL DISEASE

This is to certify that I was cured by Dr. J. L. Marsh with a daughter of mine from spinal disease, for which she had been five years, and by a number of physicians, and she had been twenty-one years electricity applied, but all to no effect; but finally grew worse. I came to the conclusion, to resort to go and see Mr. Marsh; and he did so; and to my surprise she told me of the disease, and how she had been to time, which encouraged me to try her case, and now my daughter is able to leave the house all the time. She also rides ten miles without any trouble or inconvenience.

health. Since my daughter has been de-
voted to the study of medicine, she has
heard of a great many cures that Mr. Han-
cock uses. I think if any person de-
sires to be cured of the disease, he should
of the sick and suffering; and I know the
every effort which lies in her power to
relieve the suffering and distressed pa-
tient.

ALBANY, N. Y.,
GEORGE H. HAN-
COCK, M. D.
EDWARD M. HAN-
COCK, M. D.

Brunswick, Maine, August 25,
1882.

ONE OF THE GREATEST CURES ON
EARTH.
Mrs. MANCHESTER—Dear Madam:—
statement of my case may be of service to
others who are afflicted with the same
disease.

This is briefly my case—I was taken sick
months ago with the Liver Complaint in
its most violent form. I had been for
some 12 years a sufferer from this disease,
and I applied to three different physicians
who could do me no benefit until I called on you. As
I had given up business, and was in a very
poor state of health, I was obliged to stop
after taking your medicine for a short
time, and recover, and I am now as well
as ever. I had gained several pounds of
meat, and I can truly say that your
medicine is a great blessing to the
suffering.

Boston & Maine Depot, Portland, Me.

ARMARKABLE CURE OF A CASE
OF SCURVY BY MRS. MANCHESTER.

THE SCURVY OF THE

Dropsey of fifteen years standing in Boston. I have been to physicians in Massachusetts, and in England, and they did nothing for me, unless they tapped me under the head, and I had made up my mind to go home as long as I could. I was in the hospital as long as my home I stayed over night in Portsmouth and found that what told me my mind was to my disadvantage, and I had to go and see Mrs. Manchester. She examined and told me my case exactly.

"I was so much distressed, I think that I was correct, that I told her that I would take opium, not having the least faith that they do any good, or that I should get the slightest benefit from any course of medicine. I did and went home. In one week from commenced taking the medicine, I had a great deal of water passing, and I was in less sufferings may be assured that it was a blessing to me. I had not been able to lie down night before this for two years. Now I can lie down at night, and have been so for eight months, and am as well as any man I know of. I have no more pain, and I am able to do, and so no signs of dropsey. I would not have been able to do this, had I not even if they had been given up by my physicians. I have sent her a number of cases of dropsey, and she has cured them also. I have no more distresses."

can not be shaken in her skill in telling of disease.

CHARLES S. HARRIS.
BANKER & EXCH. AGT., 141 N. HAWKINS ST.,
Bangor, Me., April 26.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
—and in Aerial's "City."

DR. J. B. HUGHES

CASES FOUND AT HIS

PRIVATE MEDICAL R.

No. 5 Temple Street

WHERE he can be consulted privately at the utmost confidence by day and hours daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. For addresses of those suffering affliction of private disease, whether by exposure or contagion, or by any other means, he is at all times ready to devote his entire time to that particular branch of the medical profession, and in answering a CURIOUS AND CASUAL, whether scientific or PRACTICAL, nature, the drugs of disease from the system, and the scientific and PRACTICAL nature of the disease.

He would call the attention of the afflicted to his long standing and well earned fame, and furnish sufficient source and of his skill and success.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Every intelligent and thinking person who remedies himself and his family, should be

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